shown a reason which would justify, or a temp-

tation which would prompt, any American

statesman to do such an act as he had charged

The administration of President Cleveland, the

motives which prompted his official acts, needed

no explanation to the country. [Democratic applause.] The gentleman from Illinois knew

that they need no explanation, because the peo-

ple believe them to have been prompted by pa-

triotism and inspired by leve of country. [Applause.] It would not do, at this stage of the

campaign, to attempt to manufacture campaign

thunder of this character, for the reason that

the people knew how to test its sincerity. [Significant applause on the Republican side.] He the people knew how to test its sincerity.

regarded that applause with pleasure. He knew

to what it referred, and he adopted the declara-

tion of the gentleman from Missouri |Mr.

O'Neill] that the message was a campaign

document, and it was a great one, because i

appealed to the intelligence and patriotism of

the people [Democratic applause], whom the

President trusted, and whom gentlemen on the

other side appeared to distrust, and whose in-

telligence they thought they could bamboozle.

be mistaken about the effect of their assaults.

The sneer they leveled at the President was but

a thin disguise for the respect they felt for him. [Democratic applause.] Gentlemen on the oth-

er side would say that the President has reached

his present degree of success mostly by luck,

but they would not assert for an instant that it

never during his incumbercy had they

Gantlemen on the other side might say that

President Cleveland was not a great man. No

one would dare deny that he was an honest

man, and be was a great man in the eyes of the

country, not because he was a possessor of quali-

ties which lifted him above all others, but be

cause he was a noble type of the American citi-

zens of the land. The Republicans had their

uncrowned king. They had their shepherd of the people—he had so many titles that the mind

was confused and paralyzed in the contempla

tion of his greatness. But before the American

people, and at the ballot-box he had been van-

quished by the simple type of American citizen,

Grover Cleveland. | Democratic applause. | It

would not do to say that a President who did no

act for which his supporters blushed was want-

ing in greatness. If a man who had risen from

the humblest station to the greatest, who had

risen by force of virtue [derisive laughter on

Republican side] and not by a sacrifice of it, who

had walked in the full sunlight of publicity,

who, after four years of administration, found

himself renom nated by the spontaneous voice

of his party, who had never held a trust when those confided it to him had not sought to ex-

tend his term of service, who wielded, by the

confidence of the people, a power far greater than that which the

when yet untried, now fled prudently, if not in-gloriously, from a renewal of the conflict; who

had no ambiguous acts to defend or unwise

epistolary expressions to explain-if this man

was not great, then greatness was not a quality

which should be encouraged on Democratic soil

Loud and long applause on Democratic side.

Instead of ephemeral, dazzling qualities which

ness, give him as a Democrat the strength and

the dignity, the virtues and the intelligence of

the President who was in the White House, of

the Democratic candidate who would be in it for

burst into enthusiastic applause and he was im

mediately surrounded by party friends eager to

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, said the Presi

nothing more than an effort

had said that the nearer a man approached a

fool, while the nearer he approached a diplomate

in substance the nearer he was to a knave. He

[Mr. Bayne] had read Chipman's autobiography

from the Congressional Directory, showing that

he had participated in the making of an Indian

treaty, and invited him to classify himself. In

diplomate in sppearance the nearer he was to a

among unthinking men, went to make up great

Who

Constitution clothed him,

four years more.

offer congratulations.

able to invade his privileges

prerogatives. [Democratic applause.]

was encompassed by dishonor, Republican Senators would declare

Democratic applause. Gentlemen need not

al observations, allow me to come to some of the issues that are most sharply marked in this campaign; for I have no doubt you want to hear about that. And, first of all, because it is most discussed and attracts public attention the most, let me say something upon the tariff question, so-called. Our opponents are endeavoring to alarm the whole country by the cry of free trade. They are saying that the Mills bill, as it is called, the tariff bill introduced by Mr. Mills, and which passed the House of Representatives, is a free-trade measure. my friends, they must have the intelligence of the American people who talk in that manmen Why, what is free trade! Free trade is ted intercourse between nations, in which there are no custom-houses, no duties, and no taxes paid on the goods imported for sale. That is free trade. You have an illustration of free trade in the United States. There are thirty-old States in the Union, thirty-eight, is it not, Mr. McPherson! There are thirty. eight States in the Union. Between these tates there is free trade. When goods are taken from New Jersey, from this great manufacturing and flourishing city of Newark, into Yorker pays no duties, and the New Yorker pays no duties on them. If you them to Maine or Califora, it is exactly the same thing.

it ween those thirty-eight States, and between
em and the Territories that belong to the United States, there is free trade. But there is so such thing as free trade between the United States and foreign countries, and nobody in this country advocates such free trade. [Great applause, and cries of 'hurrah for Thurman!] My friends, you mean very well, I know, but I would rather have your attention than your effects. I say that between the United States and foreign countries there is no such free trade. A pplause, and firing of bombs, which greatly interrupted Mr. Thurman. There is no free trade, properly called, except that free trade to which I have alluded, and which exists between the different parts of the United States. That is the only example of free trade we have here. When a man talks about the Mills bill as free trade, either be talks without wisdom, or he talks with intent to deceive—the one or the oth-

er. Either he is an ignoramus, or he is a rascal -the one or the other. "Now, my friends, what an absurdity it is to call that bill a free-trade bill. The present rate of duty under the existing tariff is forty-seven and a fraction per cent.; that is to say, upon every article of dutiable goods brought into the United States a tax is levied of forty-seven and a fraction per cent. Now, this Mills bill reduces this rate of taxation to 42 per cent., or thereabouts. The reduction is less than 6 per cent on this taxation, and yet this reduction is called free-trade. It still leaves the tariff at from 40 to 42 per cent., or more than twice as | and see. You will find that the registered vote much as it ever was before the late civil war, cheers, | and yet it is talked about as a freetrade bill, why, my friends, it is simply absurd; but as I have said, this tax—and when I say tax I say it advisedly, for a tariff is nothing in the world but n tax-this tax is a tax upon all goods brought into the United States for sale to the people, or on nearly all of them. There are some few articles on the free list, but nearly all the articles consumed by the people of the United States that are imported into this country have to pay this tariff, or this tax, the average of which is 47 per cent. and upwards. Now, my friends, who pays that tax? Who pays it? That is the question. Why, in the first place, the importer of the goods pays it when he takes them in New York, at the custom-house, or at whatever other port he brings his goods to. He must pay it before he can take the goods out of the custom-house. Of course, when he sells them to the wholesale merchant he must add on the amount of this tax to the original cost of the goods, and sell them at a price just so much increased, or else he will be losing money, and he could not carry on his business. He adds the duty to the original cost when he sells them to the wholesale merchant. The wholesale merchant pust sell them at the same price with his profits dded when he sells them to the retail merchant. This retail merchant must keep the tariff charge in his price with his profit when he sells it to his customers. It is the man who purchases the goods who eventually pays the tariff on the goods. In all cases it is the man who uses the goods who pays this tariff duty. It is just as plain as that two and two make four. If I were a school-master and had a boy ten years of age, and could not make him understand that I would give him up as an incorrigible scholar. "Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me for a moment on account of the heat."

The rink building had been closed because of the raw and chill atmosphere, and, with 5,000 persons so closed in, the air became stifling. Mr. Thurman took a seat after speaking to Governor Greene, of New Jersey, who advanced and addressed the people. When he had concluded Mr. Thurman advanced and resumed thus:

"My friends, I began to fear that I was going to have a recurrence of the malady that attacked me at New York, and I therefore took my seat and begged my friend Governor Green to occupy your attention until I recovered. I am greatly ged to him for doing so. He has put in the time better than I could have done, but I will now endeavor to resume my remarks and speak as well as I can for the remainder of the time that I will occupy your attention. The Gov-ernor has spoken on the question of the surplus. Now, I hold in my hand a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury giving the exact amount, to cents, of surplus which was on the 31st day of August of this year, only a few days ago—and that amount was \$133,420,063.80—one hundred and thirty-three millions and upwards frawn from the pockets of the people and lying the treasury of the United States, without the necessity of its being there-money for he government has not the slightest use,

sh, if kept in the pockets of the people, se of great benefit to them, to their busi-

ness and their homes. And now, my friends what is to be done in an emergency of this kind! It is admitted on all hands that this surplus must be reduced, for it goes on increasing from day to day at the rate of \$9,000,000 a month, drawn from the pockets of the people without the slightest necessity in the world for any such thing. There are but three ways in which this surplus can be reduced—the one is by extravagant expenditures of the government (and no man will say they should do that), another is by reduction of the internal revenue, free whisky and tobacco against free produce; the third is by reduction of the tariff on imported articles, and that is the doctrine which the Democratic party advocates. I hope you will advocate that system which takes from every man the taxation on everything that he wears; on everything that his wife wears, on everything that his children

wear, on every implement of trade. "Gentlemen. I am unable to proceed, and I must thank you again and give way to others." The conclusion of Judge Thurman's speech was heard only by those within a few feet of the platform. Ex-Governor Leon Abbett closed the speaking and the throng dispersed with cheers. On regaining the open air Judge Thurman freshened up, and on the car spent the time in smoking and chatting, with no appearance of weakness. The heat in the rink was the most intense, and it alone was the trouble.

DEMOCRACY'S ONLY HOPE.

If Cleveland Is to Be Saved Indiana Will Have to Furnish the Votes. W. A. Mac B.'s New York Letter in Cincinnati En-

A tall, sparsely-built man, with features of the Fracian outline, made even more noticeably so by the affectation of bowed eye-glasses, is exongressman John J. Adams, of New York city. in his congressional career Mr. Adams had been, to myself, the object of no little study. Always had I found him one with the courage of his convictions, and moreover, one who never hid the light within him under a bushel. Likewise is he a Democrat.

Mr. Adams had just returned from the Thou-sand islands, coincident with the appearance of an Indiana contingent who were loudly knocking at the doors of the national Democratic committee for help. Not that this signified the importation into the State of foreign talent to enlighten he masses with post-prandial oratory, but rather he demand for the more sturdy offering of pure "gilt" to lubricate the campaign in its cog and wheel. Those making the Hoosier importunity were John E. Lamb, the factotum of Dan Voornees; Mr. Sheerin, of the national committee, accredited to Indiana, and Mr. James H. Rice, who has been transplanted to this wicked city to give Calvin S. Brice one for his nob in a political came, and, even at such disadvantage, win

Mr. Adams encountered this contingent in the lobby of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The national Democratic committee, in the prodigious generosity of its heart, had voted a financial budget to the patriots who clamored for it, and even a moiety of the presidential chack was in the clothes of those who had demanded genuine methods to conduct the canvass. Lamb and Adams had served contemporaneously in the national Congress, so that an acquaintance thus favorably formed was renewed at the Fifth-aveone bar, to which was paid its presiding genius of glass and bottle a tithe of Mr. Cleveland's

Adams spoke out with a vehemence, saying: I want to say to you if Indiana does not save Cleveland's election I do not think New York Rather dazed, Lamb said: "Why, Jack, you have not changed your mind touching your tar-

To this Adams did not make direct rejoinder. He did say, though: "No, I have not changed my mind.

To explain this I can only give my own vague recollection, which is that Mr. Adams did vote for the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill. If I do not err in this I can only prejudge that he is a tariff reformer, but in his own language Mr. Adams thus added: "It is not a question of the tariff. My observation is that the load the Democratic party is now carrying is Grover Cleveland. The man has no personal popularity. Four years ago one could walk through the corridors of this hotel and hear Republicans openly declare an intention to vote for Grover Cleveland. Now the conditions are reversed. I hear Democrats every day say they will vote for Harrison. This does not come of the issues affecting the tariff at all, but rather of a desire to teach the President that the Democratic party

is a good deal bigger than he is." Mr. Lamb then discursively threw balm on the troubled waters with the prediction that Indiana would remain true to its Democratic in-

"And why?" interposed a third party. "Because," said Lamb. "of the personal unpopularity of Harrison. He does not give to his party strength in our State, and, as a fact, is not as strong as his party.

I then asked as a feeler if the placing of a

Greenback ticket in the field would not affect to a greater or less extent the national Democratic "I think not," added Mr. Rice. "The Greenbackers of Indiana have decided not to place a

State ticket in the field." "But," I ventured, "Mr. George Jones, the new head and front of the Greenback organization, has called a convention of his party in Cincinnati in September. Moreover," I further added, "he told me in Washington city four weeks ago that his object more especially in placing a national Greenback presidential candidate before the people had for a resultant view the holding together of the organization in the

This acted somewhat as a revelation upon the Indiana managers, and necessitated a second advance upon the cocktail department of the hotel, to somewhat further deplete Mr. Cleveland's magnificent token to the committee, which now vauntingly declares "by this sign

Even under the beguilement of the cap, Mr. Adams could not cheer up. "I tell you," he said, "Grover Cleveland is beaten. In my opinion, the Republicans will carry the State of New York by thirty thousand majority. In New York city I do not think the Democratic majority will exceed thirty thousand. Wait will be about 250,000. The actual vote cast will be about 235,000. Blaine received 95,000 votes in this city. I think Harrison will get 105,000, so that the Democratic majority will round out 30,000. This will be easily wiped out by the Republican majorities which will come to the Harlem bridge, and a like majority will be added

I then asked Mr. Adams if his observation was directed toward Democrats who had changed

"Why, yes," he made answer. "I was in a party of seven Democrats last night, six of whom openly pronounced in favor of Harrison. You can so among the cabmen of New York and in this calling you can get a good indication. You will find they are for Hill and Harrison. The men who hate Cleveland love Hill and though they are willing to vote for Hill, they will vote against Cleveland. I cannot see how Cleveland can be elected unless he can absorb some of the Northwestern States and hold Indiana." I send these views as a sample of not a few which are openly obtruded in this great metrop-

INDIANA POLITICS.

Gen. Hovey Arrives at New Castle and Is Greeted by an Enormous Crowd. special to tue Indianapolis Journal.

New Castle, Sept. 8 .-- To-day has been a redletter day for the Republicans of Henry county. Hundreds of people came in from all parts of the county to participate in the dedication of a log cabin. About 4 o'clock word was received that Gen. Hovey would arrive on the 9:18 train from Connersville and spend Sunday the guest of General Grose. The announcement ! that Hovey would be here brought out one of the largest crowds ever gathered in this city in so short a time. While awaiting the arrival of the distinguished gentlemen as many people as could crowded into the court-house and were entertained by Hon. Lee Yaryan, of Richmond. Half an hour before train time the crowd formed into line, headed by the band, and marched to the depot. As the time approached for the arrival of the train the crowd continued to increase, and what was intended as a complimentary reception was turned into an ovation, and fully five thoseand people greeted the next Governor of Indiana. On leaving the train General Hovey was escorted to a carriage with difficulty, so great was the jam. He was driven to the court-house square, es-corted by a procession headed by a band, and an immense throng of people cheering at every step. The carriage was stopped under one of the natural-gas arches across the street, where the people had a splendid opportunity to see the General. Owing to the lateness of the hour General Hovey did not attempt to make a speech, but promised to remait until Monday, when a mass-meeting will be held and he wil

address the people in the aftermon at 1 o'clock. Rebel Emblem at a Probibition Meeting.

Special to the Indianapolis Jourset LIBERTY, Sept. 7 .- The third party Democratic annex held a meeting here this afternoon, addressed by one Hale, of Indianapolis, who re- ington, was nominated.

tailed the usual batch of lies touching the char- THE GONG-BEATING POLICY acter of the Republican party and its candidates. to an audience, four-tifths of whom were Democrats of the moss-back denomination. There were a number of "Pogue's Run" veterans in the audience. Even the saloon-keepers turned out to swell their crowd. Just before the meeting convened the managers stretched a banner across the street, upon which were the names of Fisk and Brooks, and upon one side the stars and stripes, and on the other side a design intended to represent the "stars and bars;" above the whole a figure of hands clasped over the "bloody chasm," as it were. The banner was a curiosity, so to speak, and was closely observed by the ex-Union veterans, who decided that the emblem of treason must come down, and so notified the managers, who, seeing that they had gone a step too far, hauled down the obnoxious emblem. The veterans here who fought to sustain the "stars and stripes" say that the emblem of treason cannot be emblazoned upon any party's banner in Union country. This incident has revealed the true spirit of the third party hypocrites, and, coupled with the active interest shown by the Democrats in swelling attendance upon the Probibition meetings, has bad the effeet to open the eyes of many Republicans who were seriously thinking of casting their votes for the Prohibition ticket, and such are declaring their allegiance to the party that saved the Union. Republican Prohibitionists were staggered at the nomination of Brooks for Vicepresident, and now that the confederate flag is hoisted as an emblem of the third party the dose is more than they can stand. Added to this the high character and patriotic statesmanship of General Harrison and General Hovey, and the unequivocal declaration of the Republican State platform on the liquor question has left no excuse for any thinking man voting against the Republican party; especially since to do so is to aid the solid-South-free-trade-Sim Coy Democracy.

Samuel Wallingford at Bloomington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Republicans of Bloomington held an immense demonstration to-night in the court-house park. The audience was addressed by Hon. Samuel Wallingford, who, up to this year, has been a leading Greenbacker in this part of the State, and was the elector-at-large on that ticket eight years ago. He stated that he was originally a Republican, and for reasons well known to his audience went off with the Greenback party, but this, he said, is no year for third parties. The great and only question before the people was the protection of American labor. On that issue the Republican party was right, and the Democratic party wrong. There could be no halfway ground, and for that reason he should urge the election of the Republican ticket and vote for General Harrison. He followed this by a thorough discussion of the tariff and of the Southern problem, being especially well-posted in the latter, as he spends his winters in South Carolina. Mr. Wallingford was the Greenback candidate in this district twice, and once was indorsed by the Republicans.

Meetings in Rush County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSHVILLE, Sept. 8 .- Andersonville, in the northwestern corner of Franklin county, was thronged with people of the surrounding country to-day to listen to speeches by Mr. Carter, of Brookville, and Judge W. A. Cullen, of this city. A log cabin had been erected and dedicated to the cause of protection, by the citizens. and the speakers addressed the people standing on the porch that projected therefrom. Much enthusiasm was manifest, and the best of attention was given to the addresses, which were the best that have yet been delivered in this vicinity. Seven large and very tall poles have been erected in the vil lage of 500 people, from which Harrison and forton streamers float, and, aithough this section of the country is Democratic, no interest is manifested upon their part in the pending

Lot D. Guffin, of this city, addressed the Anders Township Harrison and Morton Club, at filroy, to-night, and had the attention of a large and appreciative audience while he discussed the question of protection to American labor, in an able and convincing manner.

Wells County Nominatious. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLUFFTON, Sept. 8.—Pursuant to call, the Re publicans of Wells county met in convention to nominate a county ticket. It is composed as follows: Representative, Branson Weaver; treasurer, M. N. Newman; sheriff, W. D. Clark; commissioners, Hugh Alexander and John Gordan; surveyor, W. L. Kiger; coroner, Dr. C. H. English. It was the largest convention of the kind ever held in this county and was very enthusiastic. The Hon. W. S. Kenworthy, of lows, addressed the assemblage and discussed the political issues in a very able manner. His remarks were convincing and to the point, and he has made many friends in this place, who would like to hear him again this campaign. Allusions to the ticket were received with great

General Hovey at Connersville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CONNERSVILLE, Sept. 8.—The reception given General Hovey to-day by the Republicans of Fayette county was a great demonstration, and ip size and enthusiasm has never been equaled in this part of the State. The General addressed two thousand people at the rink in the afternoon, and was well received and enthusiastically applauded. The old soldiers were enthusiastic over him, and his stay was a grand ovation. To-night a torch-light procession paraded the streets and acres of people were ad-dressed by Hon. Marshall Hacker, Colonel Bridgland, Geo. W. Harvey and others.

Foulke and Bridgland at Franklin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKLIN, Sept. 8.—Hon. Wm. D. Foulke and Colonel Bridgland addressed an audience of 2.000 people at this place last night. The remarks of Colonel Bridgland were largely confined to the tariff and the soldier, while Mr. Foulke spoke t length upon the civil service and Stat sues. The atrong contrasts drawn between Grover Cleveland and General Harrison were not flattering to the former. The inconsistencies in the promises and conduct of Mr. Cleveland were plainly and foreibly presented. No speeches of the campaign here have been better

John L. Griffiths at Greenfield.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENFIELD, Sept. 8 .- Last evening Hon. John L. Griffiths, of Indianapolis, addressed the Republicans of Greenfield. The crowd was large and enthusiastic, and Mr. Griffiths delivered one of his best speeches. It was logical. argumentative, bumorous and convincing. At the conclusion of Mr. Griffiths's speech, Hon. Henry Clay Gooding, of Evansville, who is here on a visit, was called out and delivered a most excellent speech. Mr. Gooding believes in the North running this government, and his speech was along that line. It was heartily applauded and appreciated by his old friends and neigh-

Gibson County Nominations. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

PRINCTON, Sept. 8.-The Republican county convention met at this place to-day and nominated M. W. Fields for Representative: John A. West, for treasurer; Monroe Key, for sheriff; M. M. Emerson, for surveyor; John Grivens, for coroner, and John Manerum and Wm. M. Roberts, for commissioners. The convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the county. Resolutions were offered indorsing the State and national tickets and platforms, and were adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Gen. Bussey at Rochester. Special to the Indianapolis Journal ROCHESTER, Sept. 8 .- General Bussey, who has come to this State from New York to speak in behalf of the Republican ticket, after a half days' notice being given, spoke this afternoon to a fair-sized audience in the court-yard. The crowd was very enthusiastic. He is a pleasant and convincing talker, and a logical reasoner. He served under General Hovey during the war, and as an intimate friend paid true and eloquent tribute to that gentleman. He left to-night for

Indianapolis. Vermont's Largest Republican Majority. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 8 .- Complete returns from all towns of the State give Dillingham (Rep.), 48,380; Shurtleff (Dem.), 19,-426; Seery. (Prohib.), 1,299, and scattering, 6. Dillingham's plurality, 28,954; majority over all, 27,659. This is the largest Republican majority ever given in Vermont. The Republican net gain, as compared with 1884, is 5,809.

Thebe Declines a Nomination. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 8 .- The Union Labor party, in convention at Newport, Ky., to-night nominated George Thebe for Congress in the Seventh district to run against Speaker Car-liels. Those declined, and W. R. Fox, of Cov-

The House Continues the Debate on the Canadian Retaliation Measure.

And, After an Eloquent Defense of Cleveland by a Criminal Lawyer, Passes the Bill, There Being Only Four Negative Votes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Immediately after the reading of the journal the House resumed consideration of the retaliation bill, and was addressed by Mr. White, of New York, who declared for retaliation such as would retaliate upon the enemy and not upon the people of the United States. He believed the first section of the bill would inure to the benefit of the Dominion of Canada, and to the permanent injury of the commerce of this country and of American labor. The stoppage of the shipment of freight in bond would not hurt a single Canadian fisherman who had been guilty of wrong, but would hurt the people of the Western provinces, who had not committed a grievance, and while the province of Manitoba must pay more for the transfer of its freight, American workingmen would lose \$3,250,000 a year if the provisions of the bill were carried into effect. The question came to him whether, under his oath, he should vote for a measure which he believed to be directly detrimental to the laboring men of his district, in behalf of what had been characterized by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr Cannon] as beating a cong and furnishing another mallet for the purpose. He would never vote for putting a mallet in the hand of any man to beat a Chinese gong, who, as he struck the gong, necessarily hit the heads of American workingmen and American enterprise. [Applause on the Republican side.] He believed the bill was unjust, illogical and wrong, and, if he voted alone, as he probably would, he would vote against the bill. Mr. White thought if the President prevented Canadian fish coming into this country he would strike the blue noses where it hurt. He favored retaliation that would hurt somebody. Proceeding to speak of the competition existing between the American and Canadian trunk lines of railroads, he was interrupted by Mr. O'Neall, of Pennsylvania, with a question whether he could not devise an amendment to the interstate-commerce act which would bring the Canadian railroads under its provisions. Mr. White admitted the justice of this course.

which Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, declared would turn the farmers of the Northwest over to the ed that the ruler who would precipitate war without imperative necessity, and exhausting every honorable means to avoid it would merit and call down upon himself the execration of every just and right-minded man. He then analyzed the act of 1887 to support His assertion that every mischief and every injury which, it was charged, would result to the people of the Northwest from the enactment of the pending bill, would have resulted to them by the enforcement of the act of 1887. That act authorized the President to prohibit the introduction of Canadian goods. Did any one suppose that the Canadian government would not rotaliate in kind?

Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, inquired whether his colleague did not suppose that under the pending bill the Canadians would not pay the United States back in its own coin? Mr. Wilson replied that the bill did not make

any such thing possible or necessary. The pending bill was particularly guarded so as not to destroy the business of the Northwest, as the act of 1887 would have done. Gentlemen on the other side, with one exception, while denouncing the pending bill, had declared their intention of voting for it. This showed a low state of morals or lack of independence, unbecoming in men who ventured to charge the President with posillanimity. Referring to the charge made by gentlemen on the other side that the President's annual message was a free-trade document, Mr. Wilson entered an emphatic denial, and in the course of his remarks declared that Mr. Carnegie received an income of \$1,500,000 a

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, inquired where the gentleman got his figures. Mr. Wilson replied that he got them from the statement of an honored member of the House, meaning Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania and the explanation made by Mr. Carnegie had made it certain that the statement was true. Mr. Wilson declined to say who his informant was. Mr. Dalzell asserted that the statement was absurd, ridiculous, and false in addition, and that he must be a credulous man who would

swallow it. Mr. Wilson-How much does he make! Mr. Dalzell-I don't know. Do you know how much the gentleman from Erie [Mr. Scott], who made the statement, makes every year! Mr. Wilson-That has nothing to do with it. Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] Continuing. Mr. Wilson said, should war be declared-which God forbid-a gunboat of

Great Britain would scarcely have time to reach our shores before Canada would be part of the United States. He thought that there would be no war, but should the Queen of England, forgetting the lessons to her ancestors in the past, aim or discharge at us one unfriendly gun from one of her gunboats, he predicted that the echo which it would awaken would not cease to reverbrate before Grover Cleveland, President of the greatest republic on earth, would salute Charles Stewart Parnell as the President of the youngest republic on earth. [Applause on the Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, said that if the pend-

ing bill became a law the President could, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of the 60,000,000 bushels of Minnesota and Dakota wheat 7 cents a bushel. Helcould enhance the exactions of the Northwestern railroads at least 2 per cent. He could rob Duluth of half her shipping. He could ruin the trade of the twin cities—the pride of Minnesota and the Northwest. He could criple the enterprising men of the Northwest. But it was not on account of selfish reasons that he would vote against the | plause on Republican side.] It would stand inbill. He would vote against it because he believed that it was conceived for im- might be the Democratic type of American proper purposes. It was uncalled for, wrong | morals and American citizenship, but for him in theory, and an unworthy exponent of the power, dignity and honor of the American peo-Turning his attention to Mr. Scott's speech, Mr. Lind said that that gentleman had admitted that he was a stockholder and director in the Canadian Pacific company. He found no fault with the gentleman for that. It was his right as an American citizen, but when the gentleman came here to advocate a scheme to the detriment of the American people and for the purpose of furthering his personal interests as the officer of a foreign corporation, it was time to call a halt. [Applause on Republican side.] If the provisions of the bill were carried into effect the produce of the Northwest, which was now carried through Canada to New York and Boston, would be carried to Halifax, and the object of Mr. Scott, the Canadian Pacific monopoly, and the Tory administration, would be accomplished.

[Republican applause.] The discussion was further continued by Messrs. O'Neill, of Missouri, and Tarsney, of Michigan. The latter expressed his abhorrence of war and his preference for peaceful methods in the adjustment of differences. But if peaceful methods would not avail, then the State of Michigan would take care of Canada and make a couple of Democratic States out of her. The people of Michigan desired peace, but it must be peace on honorable terms. Let England and Canada distinctly understand that though the United States desired peace, it would not under any circumstances submit to an insult. |Ap-

Mr. Cockran, of New York, said that the ad dress on the other side which had furnished the key-note of the discussion had been the able speech of the gentleman from Illinois. [Mr. Hitt. | To that gentleman, and to him alone, was due the credit of lifting the discussion to a high level in the plane of parliamentary procedure. But he regretted that while the speech was eloquent, it lacked that element of candor and fairness which would have made it one of the greatest productions of this session. The gentleman from Illinois had charged the representatives of the government in the treaty negotiations with a distinct act of betrayal of American rights, and had said there was an unwritten postscript to the treaty, and that the postscript was an agreement between Secretary Bayard and the Canadian Minister. He had said that the introduction of the Mills bill and the vote by which it was passed were part of the conspiracy of betrayal, secretly entered into and carried out with dissimulation and almost with treason. To charge the President with having negotiated a treaty and trying to hoodwink the people into the belief that it was for one purpose, while the Candadians were told it was for another; with treating the United States dissimulation and extending confidence with the Canadian envoy, letting the people learn the true character of the treaty from declarations in the Canadian Parliament-this was to charge the President with something graver than treason, with a crime which had no parallel in the history of the executive office of the United States. There were men on the Democratic side who would be the last in the world to countenance the sale of American interests or American dignity to the British government. There were men who remembered the government of Great Britain with feelings which prompted them to anything an assignment to-day for the benefit but an act of friendship; who remembered that creditors. The liabilities are \$144,000.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION the gallows was the illustration of her force and the hangman the apostle of aer- civilization. Had the gentlemen

> Important Question Which Is Likely to Receive the Attention of Law-Makers.

> How the Present Administration Conceals Information Concerning Public Affairs-

> > RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

Other Items of Washington News.

Question That Is Likely to Receive Serious Attention from Congress.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- It is generally conceded by the leading thinkers on both sides Congress that one of the most important pieces of legislation for next winter will be that of restricting immigration of all classes into the United States. The recent investigation by the special committee of the House, held at New York and Boston, has created a profound impression upon the minds of men in Congress, and of the people throughout the country. Hundreds of letters are being received here every day, calling attention to the necessity of very decided legislation to prohibit the immigration of undesirable foreigners. There is no danger that the American idea will prevail, except in a limited degree, for the present at least. But there seems to be unanimity among at least the native-born citizens upon the conclusion that every character of foreigners not specially desired as a part of the American Republic should be excluded from our shores. There is to be no specific discrimination for or against any nationality. The legislation is to apply to all countries alike, and there are to be requirements imposed through the consular and diplomatic and other gents of the government abroad, which will remire good character and patriotic intentions apon the part of all foreigners who embark to Undoubtedly this question will bring about a great deal of discussion when Congress reconvenes in December. The subject is a very important one and it is a very delicate one. The

politics in more than half of the congressional listricts are controlled by foreign-born citizens, and it will be the aim of every man in speaking and voting upon this subject to avoid any insult to those who have kin friends in their mother country. It is not intended that there shall be any restriction placed upon those of good character and good intentions who desire to come to the United States and make this their home. The sole object is to keep out paupers, criminals tive Americans, or if they do assimilate will inure society or the general good of the country. t w . require further investigation by this special committee of the House and extreme care to draft a bill which will meet with final approval; but that such a measure will finally be adopted there is no reasonable question. The Department of State is collecting information on the subject of immigration from the various countries of the world, and enough has been ascertained already to show that the United States is almost the only country, if not indeed the only country, in the world which places little or no restriction upon immigration. Even China, Japan, Italy and the countries which have attracted the attention of the United States on account of the large per centage of people whom it is intended shall be excluded from citizenship in the United States, have laws restricting the immigration of undesirable persons. One of the first reports received at the Department

As Mr. Cockran closed the Democratic side dent had ample power under the act of March, of State on this subject relates to Switzerland. The Federal Council of Switzerland requires all 1887, to secure American rights. What does he want with more power! Why, that he might persons who wish to engage in professional transthrow on to the Canadian railways traffic portation of emigrants or sale of passage tickets, amounting to perhaps \$50,000,000 and take it to procure a license for that purpose issued by away from New England railways. And a memthe Federal Council, and the latter makes reguber of the "Kitchen Cabinet," a director of the ar reports to the canton, which makes the laws Canadian Pacific, and a man whose fortune of the republic. Agents are required to prove a would be advanced by the gift of that traffie, good reputation and their civil and political came here and made a four hours' speech in rights; that they are acquainted with the emigration operations, and are enabled to ship emisupport of the object to be subserved. grants safely. The license fee is fifty francs, The message of the President was \$10.) Emigrant agencies are required to make create a diversion from the tariff issue and in deposit of 40,000 francs (\$8,000), and subfavor of some new issue which the administraagents a further deposit of 3,000 francs each, and agencies for the sale of emigrant tickets a tion sadly needed at this time, but which would not rescue it from the oblivion and defeat which security of 20,000 francs, as bonds for the faithawaited it in November. The President had ful performance of the duties required by the exnot, in his opinion, pursued a dignified and proper course. He believed that the bill should isting laws. The laws probibiting emigration scents enticing desirable citizens to leave the not become a law, and he proposed to vote against it. He believed that it was a campaign country and the admission of undesirable persons who intend to become citizens, are very makeshift, and he did not propose to vote to allow the President to ruin our railway stringent. The system of inspection is rigorous. The result is that Switzerland retains her system and throw the employes out of work. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Chipman] best people and excludes from her domain persons from all parts of the world who are rehad rudely replied, when asked a question, and garded as unfit to become a part of the republic.

SECRETIVE OFFICIALS.

Difficulty in Obtaining Information Concern-

ing Public Business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- By degrees the

tion or that information, and gradually

the avenues which had been for so many

years open to the public relating to the

appointment of postmasters, the bonds of post-

masters, changes in locations of postoffices, re-

movals, appointments, and so forth, were closed

and were hermetically sealed. Then there was

an order-provably verbal-issued at the Treas-

ury Department, which was of a kindred char-

acter. It was only the other day that your cor-respondent went to the office of the Assistant

Treasurer of the United States and asked for

one of the last monthly statements issued under

the Arthur administration. The Assistant

Treasurer is a very courteous gentleman, but

he was perforce compelled to decline the re-

quest, saying that no one was permitted to give

outside information except the Secre-

tary of the Treasury. The Assistant Treasurer was then reminded that the information re-

quested was simply in the form of public state-

ments which are given to the press and to the

people without any hesitation whatever, as they

were required by law and the oldest rules of the

departments; and yet, the Assistant Treasurer

repeated that he was sorry to be disabliging,

but he did not feel at liberty under the rules of

the department at present to grant the request.

The same is true in the office of the Supervising

Architect. That officer will not even say that a

contract has been let or that a special agent has

been sent on a public mission without a special

direction from the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs

the same condition of affairs exists. In the In-

terior and other departments one encounters a

A new order has been issued by Assistant

Postmaster-general Knott, who has been uni-

formly obsequious to his superiors and diso-

bliging to his inferiors and the public, whereby

clerks in the department are not permitted to

give out any information regarding contracts or

movements of agents, or any information, in fact, which has heretofore been public property.

It has come to a pass that it is quite as difficult

for any one in Washington who is not in official

authority to procure information of the most

ordinary character as it is to secure official favor.

It is even a difficult thing for a member of Con-

gress to procure information which only four or

five years ago a coal-heaver or a hod-carrier

could get by simply asking. There two reasons

for this strange condition of business. In the first place, the administration is determined that

nobody shall procure any information which can

be turned to the political advantage of the oppo-

site party. In the second place, the employes,

whether they be Democrats or Republicans, are

suspected of being dishonest. The superior

MINOR MATTERS.

A Strange Man Surprises Street-Car Travelers

by Giving His Seat to a Black Woman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- It is very seldom that

a white man shows any consideration for col-

ored people in Washington. There are between

70,000 and 80,000 Africans in the national cap-

ital, and the great body of the white population are from Maryland, Virginia and Carolina fami-

lies. Ex-slave-owners have not a very high re-

and only strangers in Washington show very much consideration for the colored people.

officers are afraid to trust their assistants.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

similar condition of sffairs.

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

avenues of public information in the departconclusion he asked whether the President's strait was so sore-his offense so great-that he ments have been closing during the past two had called for defense at the hands of the great years, until at present it is almost impossible est criminal lawyer in New York. for an outsider, an ordinary patriotic private The debate was continued by Messrs. McAdoo. McMillin, Farquhar and Seney. citizen, to procure any information whatever re-Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, charged the Presilating to public business. Under previous addent with dishonesty in sending in his message; he was trifling with the American people. American citizens-15,000 fishermen-had been ministrations there has been no diffiulty whatever for anybody to procure any character of inoutraged; they asked that their enemies be formation, except that procured by detectives treated in the same way as they had been treatand held inviolate on account of its very secret ed. The present war head of this Nation stood paralyzed and silent. The ears would protrude nature, and the books and the archives have through the hide. If Grover Cleveland was the been open to everyone. There were no discrimgreat type of American citizenship God have inations; a Democrat, a negro, a Jew, or an mercy on the country! He [Mr. Henderson] would Irishman could procure information as correctly not touch upon that moral type. He never had. The curtain which had been drawn so carefully and as quickly as a Republican politician. The around that moral type by eloquent and gifted services of all clerks were at the disposal of men he would not raise his hand to touch. He American citizens, and everybody was treated would be kind. But he challenged the Demowith uniform courtesy, without question. Shortly after the present administration came into crats to tear down the curtains round the life of the Republican candidate, Benj. Harrison. [Appower an order was issued at the Postoffice Department to permit no one to have this informaspection, public and private. Grover Cieveland

men of America to him as a model [hisses on the Democratic sidel: to the man who, now bursting with war spirit, bad hired a substitute when the land was in battle. Mr. McMillin-Where was Blainef Mr. Henderson, disregarding the interruption, proceeded, declaring that the model American for 60,000,000 Americans was Benjamin Harrison. [Loud applause on the Republican side.] Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, said that any one listening to Mr. Henderson would imagine that the outrages on American fishermen were of recent date, instead of happening during a Re-

[Mr. Henderson], he would not point the young

publican administration. The debate having ceased, Mr. White, of New York, moved to recommit the bill to the committee on foreign affairs, with instructions to strike out the first section, but the motion was lost without a division. The bill was then passed -- yeas, 174; pays, 4-

the negatives being Bayne, Dalzell, Lind and White, of New York. Adjourned.

Tellow Fover. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 8 .- Forty-four new ases of yellow fever were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. to-day. Among them are Dr. T. D. Miller, Rev. Theo M. mith.of East Jacksonville Presbyterian Church: Victo L. D. Mudge, and Mrs. W. B. Barnett. There were six deaths-Miss Rogers of the Singer Sewing-machine Company: Alfred Morgan, book keeper; O. J. Leite, clerk in the National Bank of Jacksonville: Isaac Landis, Dr. W. N. Leonard and Wm. Hanne. Total cases to date, 555; total deaths, 66. Several Red

on a special train. Postoffice Robbed.

Cross nurses arrived from New Orleans to-night

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—The postoffice at Wyoming, O., a suburb of Cincinnati, twelve miles from this city, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway, was entered by burglars this morning and the safe blown open. The burglars secured \$400 in money and stamps. They overlooked the postal notes. All the letters in boxes were taken out and examined in the search for registered letters, but there were none in the office. The postoffice is in the C., H. & D. depot. Entrance was gained from the waitingroom next to the office, where only a thin wood en partition divides the two. The postmaster's name is Frank W. Brown.

Suicide of an Electrician. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.-Frederick E. Beardslee well-known electrician, was found dead in the rooms of the Denison auto-telegraph laboratory, where he was employed, at 8:30 o'clock this morning. He evidently committed suicide. Deceased had been in the service of electrical companies in this country and Europe. He superintended the work of introducing the electric

light in Mexico. He was an inventor, and the author of works on electricity. Failure in the Umbrella Trade. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.-Wm. A. Drown & Co., the large umbrella manufacturers, made | gard for people in black skins, even to this day, an assignment to-day for the benefit of their

White men sit in street-cars by the hour and permit colored women to stand without any regard for them, but as soon as a white womas enters the car the white men rise up as one and proffer their seats. The other day a bob-tailed street-car going to the Capitol became very crowded. Three or four men were standing is the aisle, while about a dozen were sitting Finally a colored woman entered, and placing ber basket on the floor, caught on to one of the hold-straps, and poised herself to stand till the end of her journey was reached. A very tall, slender man, with thick eye glasses, and a small gray mustache was sitting up at the end of the car, and immediately that he saw the colored woman standing he arose and

touching the brim of his hat, said modestly and in low tones: "Madame, take my seat, won't you?" The colored woman stammered, looked aston ished, thanked the gentleman and sat down. The man who had given up his seat caught hold of the strap and stood till the Capitol was reached. No one in the car seemed to know him, and he evidently did not know any of the passengers. The act of the man, however, attracted considerable attention, because it was very unusual, and caused some of the passengers to make inquiry. Two or three days afterwards one of the passengers, a stranger, was sitting in the gallery of the Senate with his wife, who was also on the street car at the time of the incident, and looking out over the chamber he pointed his finger and exclaimed: "There site the man who gave his seat to the colored woman in the street car. I wonder who be is?" A gentleman who was sitting within hearing distance replied: "That is Senator Ingalis, o Kansas. He is the President pro tempore of the

Senate, and Vice-president de facto of the United States.'

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- William A. King, of Indians, an \$1,800 clerk in the General Land Office, has resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. John'A. Beall, of West Washington, who spent the season in this city, will shortly visit Mrs. Beall's parents in Indianapolis. Miss Annie Wilson will accompany them, in order to visit relatives there. Miss Wilson has an invitation to visit the Harrison household. She was one of Miss Mamie Harrison's bridesmaids when she was married to Mr. McKee.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Indications that Columbus Will Be Crowdel by More than 200,000 Visitors.

COLUMBUS. O., Sept. 8.—The streets of the city leading to the Union Depot have been crowded all day by people arriving to attend the Grand Army encampment The reception and other committees look for increased arrivals tomorrow, and a big crush on Monday. The difficulty experienced last year because of coming in late and the loss of much baggage, has led them to appear in good time this year, and many such have to-day been placing themselves in convenient locations throughout the city. The managers of passenger traffic associations have received reliable advices upon which they estimats that by Tuesday noon the number of strangers who will be carried to Columbus the various railroads will two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Ransom Post, No. 4, George Howorth, commander, of Flagstaff, Ariz., arrived this morning over the C., H. V. & T. railroad. This dele gation came in a tourists' car, and will make it their headquarters during the encampment. The Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans are represented in the delegation. They started from Flagstaff on last Tuesday morning, and had no delay of consequence. The lelegates are in high spirits, and are very thankful to the railroads for the comforts supplied to them during the trip. Their car was draped with Arizona pine, which has stood the journe well, although it is dusty and covered with the sand of the Desert State. As soon as the delegation reached the depot many of them went to

will be on hand on Monday. The historical engine, "The General," will arrive to-morrow and be on exhibition during the encampment. This is the engine captured by Mitchell's raiders in Georgia in 1862, and was used by them in their desperate but futile attempt to burn the bridges near Chattanooga and within the rebel lines. Success was not for them, but instead "The General carried them some to death, others to a long and cruel imprisonment. Mr. D. A. Dorsey, one of the Andraws raiders who is to be here during the encampment, and who went South a few weeks ago to look over the sites of the stirring ecenes which the raiders went through, returned to the city this morning. He states that he took a walk about Big Shanty, where the engine was captured, saw Rev. Mr. Scott, the minister who gave his comrades, who were hung, spiritual consolation just before their execution, and fell in with a man aboard the cars who witnessed the hanging. Mr. Dorsey says that the man was only sixteen years old at the time when he witnessed the tragic occurrence but he could remember the scene well and had timed the executioners when they were preparng to hang again the two comrades whose dies fell to the ground on account of the ropes breaking. The Southerner says fully thirty-

the joint-agency ticket-office to have their tick-

ets extended. A good many members of the post stopped off between here and Chicago, but

eight minutes elapsed between the first and see About seventy-five men have been detailed to ook after the baggage at the Union Depot. A large room adjoining the depot on the south for the reception of baggage, already bas several hundred pieces in it. The room has been divided off in sections for each road, and here the baggage for each particular line can readily be found. The baggage will be sent to its destination in the city as soon as possible, the building being intended, not as a storage room for trunks, but as a receptacle where they may be sorted. An idea of the work in hand may be gained when it is known that one bag-

Commander Rea and staff will arrive at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The orphans at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home at Xenia will be brought to witness the parade of Tuesday. The Sons of Veterans will give a reception to the Grand Army in the large tent on East Broad street, next Monday evening, and previous to this meeting will give an "escort parade." The procession will consist of a platoon of police, two regiments of Sons of Veterans, speakers, and G.

gage car which arrived this morning had 250

trunks in it.

A. R. chorus. ATLANTA, Sept. 8 -Atlanta will make an effort to secure the next encampment of the Grand Army. A delegation from the local post G. A. R., is already on the ground, and will receive reinforcements early in the week. The movement is backed by the leading citizens of the State. The necessary money for expenses has been guaranteed, and formal invitations will be sent by Governor Gordon, Mayor Cooper, and resident Calhoun, of the Confederate Veterans Governor Gordon, Editor Grady, Colonel How ell, and other leading Southerners, will go as a committee of invitation. If Atlanta secures the encampment it will be made the grandest in

The Chief of the Grand Army. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Commander-in-chief J. P. Rea, of the G. A. R., and staff left at 6 o'clock to-night by special train for the National Encampment at Columbus. The Department of Dakota accompanied Commander Rea over the Chicago, Milwaukes & St. Paul road, while the Department of Minnesota, 400 strong, started over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kaness City. The Pacific delegates have been delayed and will not

reach here before morning. Steamship News.

HAMBURG, Sept. 8 .- Arrived: Hans and Kurt. from New York. BALTIMORE, Sept. 8 - Arrived: Baltimort

from Liverpool. NEW YORK, Sept. 8 .- Arrived: Bothnia, Umbria, from Liverpool; Polaria, Rugia, from Hamburg; Canada, from London; Landoff City,

from Bristol; Gothia, from Stettin. London, Sept. 8 .- Arrived: Egyptian Monarch, from New York. Arrived at Gravesend: Martello, from New York. Passed the Scilly: Gellert, from New York for Hamburg, and Pe conic, from New York for Antwerp. Passed Prawle Point: Viola, from Baltimore for

Postoffice Blown Up.

Havre.

CUTLER, Ind., Sept. 8 .- For the fourth time this place was the scene of a terrific explosion last night. Dynamite was placed under the postoffice, and that structure literally blown to atoms. A large quantity of dynamits was found yesterday morning under the hotel, with matches half-burned. A strong gale undoubtedextinguished the matches.

A dairyman who was brought up in a limestone country says that cattle there never bloated from eating green feed. This has led him to believe that lime in water prevents bloating. He has followed the practice of putting from one to two gallons of lime every week in the water-troughs from which his cattle drink, and none of his cattle give him troubie